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ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

THE ANTIMONIALS.

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In the homœopathic materia medica there are but two important preparations of antimony—*antimonium crudum* and *antimonium tartaricum*. The arsenite, sulphuret and the chloride are but imperfectly proven. The arsenite has been used clinically with success for the excessive dyspnoea accompanying cases of emphyzema, thus resembling the better-known use of *ammonium carbonicum*, and harmonizing with the characteristic action of the antimonies upon the pneumo-gastric.

I. ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

This drug is not pure metallic antimony, but the native grey ore, the sulphide (Sb. S₃). It is one of the antipsoric remedies of Hahnemann, and as such is too often overlooked in the treatment of chronic ailments.

In general it affects the mucous membranes and the skin, and more especially the mucous lining of the digestive tract, which it tends to disorganize, not by inflammation (as we have just seen is the case with arsenicum), but by depressed vitality; hence this tract is loaded with mucus which inter-

feres with digestion. Upon the skin it produces pustules, pimples, vesicles, and especially horny excrescences of eruptions with thick scabs.

Mind.—Children manifest the characteristic mental state of this drug, viz.: they are *extremely fretful and peevish*; they can not bare to be touched or even looked at; they are sulky with everyone; if delirious, there is drowsiness with nausea, hot, red face, and fever, and they cry more when washed in cold water, and are relieved when washed in warm water.

In adults there is a loathing of life—he has to resist the constant temptation to shoot or drown (*rhus.*) himself.

In the delirium of intermittent fever, he is in either this woful mood, or in ecstasy and sentimental, with irresistible desire to talk in rhymes and verses. You will easily remember this symptom, which is always credited to antimonium crudum, amativeness and ecstatic love; worse when walking in the moonlight.

Head.—The chief head symptoms of antimonium are induced by gastric derangements. There is vertigo, with congestion to the head, nausea, followed by epistaxis; this or the headache (mostly in the forehead) comes on after bathing (in the river), deranged stomach, alcoholic drinks, chilling, etc., and is accompanied with weakness in the limbs, aversion to food, etc.

Eyes.—You will use antimony for acute or chronic blepharitis, mainly in children, with redness and inflammation of the *outer cuticle*, with humidity or itching there, always worse for the glare of the sun on snow or of the fire; so sensitive are the eyes that the sunshine or the glare of the fire increases the cough.

Nose and Face.—The child for which you prescribe antimony will often have sore, cracked and crusty nostrils and sore corners of the mouth (as under *Ailanthus*, *Graphites*, and *Nitr-ac.*), but more characteristic will be a chronic, suppurating, *honey-yellow, crusty, eruption upon the cheeks*.

Teeth.—Such children will suffer from decayed teeth and therefore severe toothache, worse from cold water, after eating and at night, better walking in the open air; so sen-

sitive are these teeth that even touching them with the tongue will cause pain. It is cruel for dentists to fill such teeth without first giving antimony or *staph.*, which has much the same conditions. *Arnica* will relieve the intense soreness that often extends along the jaws after the teeth have been filled.

Stomach.—Here A. shows its characteristic action and is too often overlooked in prescribing. Its prime indication is a *tongue coated thick white as with paper*. *Bry.*, *merc.* and *Nux* present similar tongues but none are so marked as in A. The catarrh causing this appearance of the tongue may be brought on from overloading the stomach, drinking sour (bad) wine, taking cold or cold bathing and is accompanied with belching what has been eaten (*graph. puls.*), vomiting of mucus and bile, intense nausea, diarrhoea, or lumpy, hard stools. Both the antimonials cause intense loathing, nausea and desire to vomit, fully equal to these symptoms under *ipéc.* or *tabac.* but with different accompaniments.

In the A. patient the digestion is easily disturbed, the stomach is very weak, he desires acids and sour wine, but these cause nausea and diarrhoea; bread and pastry especially disagree, causing nausea and cutting colic.

Hot weather (*bry.*) and a gouty constitution always make A. better indicated for such catarrhs. You may have to use A. for the vomiting of infants after nursing, where it ranks almost with *calc. ost.* and *aethusa*, but the A. infant will have some skin symptom or a hard, lumpy stool (and the mental conditions, described above) to help you decide upon the remedy.

Let me give you three analogues to A. here with a few marks of difference, for which you will have frequent use in practice in cases of *overloaded stomach*.

Bryonia.—The tongue is very apt to be white coated down the center, the taste is bitter rather than sour, for the *bryonia* patient is more "bilious," vomiting from the slightest motion; there is apt to be constipation rather than diarrhoea and relief from wine rather than the opposite condition of A.

Ipecac.—The child or adult bolts his food and vomits it up undigested; the constant nausea is accompanied by a *clean tongue*.

Pulsatilla.—After late suppers or a mixed diet; the gastric distress is accompanied by chilliness and ends in a diarrhoea which is apt to be worse in the latter part of the night.

Stool.—The most characteristic stool of A. is *watery, with little lumps floating in it*, or acrid and containing undigested food, with cutting pain and aggravation at night and in the early morning.

A. suits especially the *alternate sudden diarrhoea* and *obstinate constipation* (*nux, podo.*) of old people. In constipation its stools are like those of *bryonia*, hard and large.

Female Genitals.—Its action here is not well-defined. It has been used in suppressed menses, for a tenderness in the ovarian region with nausea, vomiting and a white tongue; and for an acrid, watery leucorrhœa containing lumps or pus. The typical mucous discharges of A. are all lumpy. *Mercurius* cures a similar leucorrhœa containing lumps.

Urinary Organs.—The urine of A. contains much mucus and it may be blood; is frequent and profuse with intense burning in the urethra and backache during emission; hence A. is useful in chronic catarrh of the bladder.

Extremities.—A. relieves *arthritic pains in the fingers* and other gouty symptoms. It has peculiar control over the growth of the nails and the thicker part of the epidermis; e. g. crushed finger nails grow in splits, like warts, with horny spots, the nails are slower in their growth and their matrices are sensitive; there are large horny places on the soles close to the toes and the soles are very sensitive in walking. You can readily see a practical application of these symptoms to *inflamed corns* which A. will cure, and to other affections of the nails and skin.

Skin.—I have mentioned the horny-yellow crusts which characterize the eczema of A. on the face. This may be also found upon the scalp, the pus oozing out scantily as a green sanious fluid, causing intense irritation of the surrounding parts. The thick, hard, yellow scabs of A. are like those of *mezereum*, which latter ooze a copious sometimes sanious serum.

During the course of measles or other exanthemata you will need A. if the eruption is delayed, and vomiting sets in with drowsiness and the decided irritability which will not let you touch or even look at your patient.

In General.—The A. patient shows a tendency to obesity, whether young or old. (Antimonic acid in its physiological provings causes fatty degeneration of the liver, heart, kidneys, etc.; indeed it is used in the food of the geese doomed to yield the *pate de foie gras* (pie of fat liver) of the French gourmands.

The *calcareo* child is like that of A. in this regard. *Aurum* also suits excess of fat in old people, especially when they fear fat about the heart.

A. suits the effects of getting cold, *bathing in cold water* and its symptoms are aggravated by heat or glare of the sun.

A. antidotes the stings of insects; it is antidoted by *hepar*, *merc.*, *calc.* and *puls.*

In some relations *squills* complements its action.

II. ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

The name given in Allen's Encyclopedia, viz: Antimonii et Potassæ tartaricum, is the more correct one, the drug being a compound tartrate invented by the alchemists, and abused by all schools of medicine since their times. Acting as it does through the nerve centers at the base of the brain and the medulla oblongata, its effects are profound. Hence much caution is necessary in its use. Its tendency is downwards since it produces an intensely depressed condition of the circulatory and respiratory apparatus, mainly through the pneumogastric, i. e., improper oxygenation of the blood, cerebral irritation, twitching of the muscles, trembling and great debility. Too frequent repetition of this drug, in late stages of phthisis or capillary bronchitis, as I have observed, will only hasten the end instead of bringing the desired relief. In harmony with this action through the par vagum is its direct powerful effect upon the mucous membranes of the stomach, lungs and liver.

Mind.—In the serious affections of the lungs to which A. is especially applicable, the mental state is one of confusion,

apathy and indifference. More common and more characteristic is the *bad humor, peevishness* and whining and crying of children, especially in children with catarrhal complaint—the same found under *antim. crudum*.

Head.—The vertigo and headache of *A.* alternates with drowsiness and nausea; after washing, the child at once becomes drowsy and goes into a stupor.

Face.—The countenance of the *A.* patient expresses anxiety and suffering, as commonly in lung troubles; it is either suffused and puffed or extremely pale or shows marked lividity in spots, generally with cold sweat.

Tongue.—The tongue of *A.* is either like that of *A. crudum*, covered with a thick, white, pasty coat, or *red in streaks*, being especially red and dry down the middle (as in *rhus*.)

Stomach.—The gastric symptoms are much like those of *A. crudum*, being accompanied generally with very little thirst, or none at all (like *apis*. and *puls*.) Among its characteristic indications are: *disgust for food, frequent nausea, and relief by vomiting, belching which relieves*, (often useful in pregnancy;) *nausea causing great anxiety, straining to vomit, with sweat on the forehead; vomiting with great effort, intense and long-lasting (ipec.) until he becomes faint, followed by languor and drowsiness; desire for cold things; pulsation at pit of stomach after eating (asaf. puls. sepia.)*

Abdomen.—The *A.* patient with these gastric symptoms may have a sharp, cutting colic, worse when sitting bent forward (the opposite of *coloc.*,) or a labor like tearing from above downwards, followed by rumbling and a diarrhœa.

Urinary Organs.—With the gastric or lung symptoms of *A.* there will often be *dyspepsia, scanty urine, dark red or the last bloody, with stitches in the bladder and burning in the urethra.*

Female Genitals.—Dr. Guernsey notes this characteristic condition here: *leucorrhœa of watery blood, worse when sitting, liable to occur in paroxysms.*

Throat and Lungs.—Here will be found the most common indications for *A.* If the throat be the point of attack, there will be rapid swelling of the tonsils and cervical glands,

throat thickly covered with plastic mucus obstructing the breathing, he cannot swallow even liquids; later the parts become deep red, studded with vesicles which quickly develop into pustules like those of variola. (In this picture of throat symptoms, compare *lach. baryta carb. spongia* and *bromine*.)

In the *pneumonias* of children, A. will be indicated in the early stages for the *hollow, rattling cough, worse at night*, but more often later, when the child cries and is restless, will not nurse, *seems best when carried about in an upright position*, when moved shrieks out with pain; auscultation shows signs of hepatization, but at the same time *mucous rales all through the chest*; the child *coughs when provoked or angry*, and *after each coughing spell falls into a heavy sleep*, or *there is coughing and gaping consecutively, followed by dozing and twitching facial muscles*.

In the later stages of such lung troubles, A. will be indicated when the child is drowsy, the cough ceases or becomes less frequent, the sputum is absent or less blood-streaked, *the face is cyanotic, with cold clammy sweat upon the forehead*, the child can scarcely be aroused, *the chest seems full of mucus*, (which must be raised;) the pulse is thread-like and rapid (indicating threatened cardiac paralysis,) and *the strength rapidly sinks*; sometimes they are conscious of a dull, pressive headache across the forehead. A similar picture may call for A. in atelectasis neonatorum or as the result of a foreign substance in the throat. (Analogues here are *ipéc. phos., amm. carb., carb. veg., sulph.*, and less often *cham.* and *ignat.*) *Lauroc.* should be remembered in these conditions, threatening paralysis of the lungs; the face and lips are blue and there is twitching of the facial muscles; it will oftentimes bring about a reaction when everything else fails.

In adults A. will be indicated in the bilious pneumonia of drunkards, when there is well marked icterus, meteorism, sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach, with some characteristic gastric symptoms.

In pleuro-pneumonia, or any form of lung troubles, where there is *great rattling of mucus in the throat and lungs*, A. should be first thought of. This is one of the key-notes, but belongs also to *ipéc.* and *stannum, chelid.* and *phos.* in less de-

gree. The dyspnœa accompanying such a condition is apt to be worse at night, and relieved by expectoration. Another characteristic of the cough of A. is a *trembling of the head, with an inward trembling, or chattering teeth, with drowsiness more in the evening and in warmth.*

A. also cures an asthma in which the attacks come on from 2 to 3 A. M. (like those of *kali. carb.*), with feeling of heat about the heart, tightness about the neck, orthopnœa, etc. (*Lachesis* and *arsen.* may be similar here.)

In *whooping cough* A. is indicated when the paroxysms of coughing are preceded by crying, or brought on by anger, increased by eating or drinking, and followed by sleep. During these paroxysms the face will be bluish, but you will not find as much stiffness and muscular contraction as in the *cuprum*; there will be vomiting without much nausea (wherein you may distinguish from *ipec.*), and a tongue coated a very thick white, or more often *with reddened papillae and red edges.*

In some cases of *croup* the conditions calling for A. will be either apnœa or much mucus in the throat, accompanied with hot head and hot sweat upon the forehead; the child will awaken suddenly, spring up in bed, clinging to those around, and crying hoarsely for help; it will bend its neck back for breath or grasp at its throat as if to tear something away.

Sleep.—With nearly all the affections of A. there is great sleepiness, an irresistible inclination to sleep, or a deep, stupefied sleep, and when awake vomiting, chills and fever, or hopelessness and despair.

Skin.—A. produces in its provings clearly marked pustules, notably upon the conjunctiva, face, mouth, fauces, œsophagus and genitals; hence its use in varicella, when the eruption fails to appear and convulsions set in, or in the eruptive stage of variola. Here it is most often indicated for the cough and crushing weight on the chest, headache, backache, vomiting and watery diarrhœa. Being thus indicated, it hastens the maturing of the pustules, and thereby prevents pitting. The most complete essay on the homœopathic therapeutics of this disease has appeared during 1887 and 1888, in the *New England Medical Gazette*, by Dr. Thos.

Niccol, of Montreal, and should be published in book form. Compare here *conium*, *merc.*, *kali. bich.* and *niti. ac.*

You may also use A. for a pustular ophthalmia following gonorrhœa, after *puls.*, etc.

In general, during any exanthem, A. may be indicated for a non-developed eruption when this picture occurs: Sopor, when aroused answers without delirium or mental confusion; intense heat in sound parts of the body; sweat about the mouth, the sweating parts being pale; convulsions.

Fevers.—Intermittent. A. is the remedy if during the chill there is sopor, cold limbs, rigidity, twitchings of the muscles, almost imperceptible pulse, vomiting and retching in the hot stage, followed by drowsiness and sleep, during which comes the tardy, profuse sweat.

Relations.—I have pointed out some of its analogues under the various captions. You should also remember its similarity to *bromine* in croup, *kali. hyd.* in œdema pulmonum, *lycop.* in catarrhs of the chest, when A. shows dilated nostrils instead of the spasmodic motion, and *veratr. alb.* in abdominal complaints.

THE FUNCTION OF DR. SCHUESSLER'S KALI. PHOS.

BY DR. QUESSE, STUTGART:

(Translated from *Zeits. des Berliner Vereines hom. Aertz. by B. and D.*)

In the abridged Therapeutics of Dr. Schuessler the following propositions are found concerning *kali. phos.*

“Phosphate of potash is a constituent of the brain, nerves, muscles and blood corpuscles; a disturbance of the function of the molecules of this salt causes:

(A) In the brain, according to location and extent, and according to the intensity of the irritation:

Mental depression, manifesting itself by irritability, vexation, fearfulness, weeping mood and timidity.

Softening of the brain.

(B) In the nerves: Paretic pains, felt more during rest, ameliorated by motion without exertion. Feeling of depression, want of energy, etc." (vide page 15, XV Ed.)

These statements doubtless rest upon therapeutic results; they do not permit a deduction therefrom of the actual function of the phosphate of potash.

I have therefore taken upon myself the task of showing how the sphere of function of kali phos. especially in reference to the brain and nerves, is determined in an exact manner, and I was specially prompted to this examination by a case of Amyotrophic lateral-sclerosis, in which I prescribed kali phos. and sought to discover in what manner an improvement or cure, if such took place, should be brought about.

Three methods of examination are possible in testing Schuessler's function remedies:

1. The experimental therapeutic application at the sick-bed upon the basis of the physiologico-chemical qualities of the salt under consideration, in order to determine the remedy corresponding to the diseased process, and

2. The experiment with what might be termed *ash hunger*, that is the withholding of the salt under consideration from the food and noting therefrom what pathological manifestations develop for observation.

A test with minimal doses of the inorganic cell salts administered to healthy individuals is without results, because under normal conditions, the organism possesses the ability to withdraw from the food the exact quantity of the tissue salt which it needs. As evidence we have here Ranke's imbibition experiment.* He discovered in this manner that the taking up of materials in the living nerves—as well as in all the other cells—only takes place when the vital energy of the same is weakened.

This weakening can be produced by physiological fatigue as well as by the action of any poison. Ranke assumes a state of tonicity for every cell—a constant effort of contraction. If this tonicity is removed in consequence of the action of these weakening elements, then substances can enter the cells until this tonicity is again established.

*Joh. Ranke, Die Lebensbedingungen der Nerven

Even if the intercellular fluids become in a high degree surcharged with any of the salts, only so much is taken up as is required for the necessary function.

Now if the establishment of this tonicity is retarded or prevented by an insufficient nourishment, or is destroyed by disease producing agents, poisons, etc., the metamorphosis in the cells is no longer properly regulated, and the cells have no longer the power to resist the morbid agents.

In restoring the tonicity by supplying the proper nutrient materials to raise the cell activity, the morbid agents are thereby excreted and the cells regain their normal condition.

I will next consider the second method. The experiments that have been made in this direction are characterized by the absolute withdrawal from the experimental subject of the salt to be tested. It is reasonable to assume that a relative deficit must produce pathological manifestations, of course, in a less degree, but affecting the same category of tissues as the *absolute* withdrawal of the salt or ash-hunger. Whenever, by this *latter* method, we have observed undoubted and constant pathological processes, we are permitted to assume analogous phenomena caused by a deficiency affecting but smaller tissue regions, or even few or single cells. In order to establish the function of kali phos., I cite as first in importance the experiments of Kemmerich. I produce here only the most important for our purpose: Kemmerich fed two young dogs for twenty-six days with equal quantities of meat which was deprived for the larger part of its salts (here I would mention that it is not possible to withdraw all the salts from meat, but that a small quantity, consisting mainly of potassium phosphate, remains); added to this meat one dog received potash salts and the other chloride of sodium. After twenty-six days the first animal had increased considerably in weight, and was lively and strong. The second "had also increased in weight, but was in a pitiful condition. He could hardly walk, and laid, indifferent and inactive, in the corner; his body seemed emaciated, and only with trouble and reluctance did he take his meals." The digestive ability of both animals seemed to be the same, for there were no symptoms of incomplete nutrition in the intestinal canal—a verification (control test) in which the

former kali dog received the natron salts and alkaline earths, and the natron dog all the salts of the meat, essentially confirmed the above results. This last experiment is for our purpose the more decisive, since the given differences are due entirely to the potassium salts, the phosphate and chloride.

Since, according to Liebig,* for the formation of the tissues and the alkaline blood, the relation of kali to phosphoric acid must be such that neutral or alkaline salts are able to be formed, and there is contained in exhausted meat over 17 per cent more of phosphoric acid than can be united to the alkaline salts, Kemmerich, therefore, in order to utilize this excess of phosphoric acid, gave to the natron dog calcium and magnesia, leaving a want of potassium phosphate and chloride. In regard to the relation of these two salts to one another, all observers agree that the depicted pathological manifestations, first of all, are to be placed to the account of a deficit of phosphate of potash.

The functional disturbances of the natron dog are readily referred to the muscular and nervous systems. According to Liebig, the formation of the muscle fibre is in a high degree dependent upon a sufficient supply of potash salts. The intimate relations that we know to exist between the potash salts and muscles, exists also for the nourishment and development of the nervous system.

The Ash analysis of central nervous organs furnishes a very considerable amount of kali salts, and according to Ranke's investigations of the conditions of the nerves in life, the observation that the central nervous organs take up a far greater amount of *kali salts* from fluids containing kali than they would of *natron salts* from fluids containing this salt, may be considered a physiological fact.

According to the analysis of Breed and others, kali and phosphoric acid preponderates in the ashes of the nervous and muscular systems.

Voit† sees the proof furnished in Kemmerich's experiment "that a want of phosphate of potash is followed by patho-

*Chemische Briefe II, Th.

†Hermann's Physiol., P. 371.



logical manifestations, and finally with death." Upon this point I will further on give more exact data.

A further explanation of the function of potassium phosphate is found in Forster's[†] experiments. He began his with doves and dogs, the food of which he deprived of all salts, so far as possible. Thereupon he observed in the doves complete apathy, then cramps, with preponderating opisthotonos and right-sided circular movements, intense weakness, and finally death.

In the dogs at first appeared fatigue, "a condition manifesting itself by lying in the corner, and a weakness of the extremities which continually increased through the duration of the experiment.

"On the 25th day. "Anxiety and timidity, high degree of weakness now also in the fore extremities: With this condition there appeared in further course a continual muscular tremor and a great excitability in which the dog startled at strange noises and calls, or even when approached.

He lay besides completely stupid and indifferent. The dragging, groping walk and the muscular weakness increased day by day. From the 32 day the food in the stomach remained unchanged. Further paralytic symptoms appeared in the neck and muscles of mastication. When later the dog received again a mixed food these symptoms slowly and gradually disappeared."

The conclusions which Forster, agreeing with Voit, draws from these observations are in short, the following:

"If the supply of inorganic salts falls below a certain limit, then the body salts (united with phosphoric acid) are given off and the body dies.

Further: "With the most complete withdrawal possible of the mineral constituents of the food of a grown animal, the processes of metamorphosis, decay and decomposition take place in the body of the animal, in the same manner as with a food which, besides the remaining necessary matters also contains the ash constituents, gradual disturbances in the functions of the organs appear which finally, on the one hand prevents the chyfication and absorption of the nutri-

[†]Zeit. F. Biologie IX, P. 297.

ent matter, thereby preventing the compensation for the disintegrated tissues, on the other hand they further the decay of the organism by suppression of essential vital processes, and this before the impossibility of a permanent assimilation, carries with it decay and death.

It is noteworthy, however, that the central nervous organs suffer first from any deprivation of the ash constituents without which their functions are impossible to be formed.

The smaller the amount of the nourishment thus deprived of its salts the greater is the loss of phosphoric acid that the body suffers. A general decrease in the size of the organs and secretions, as happens after hunger of short duration, is much less fatal than even a small decrease in the necessary ash constituents of the separate organs and tissues. As an explanation for the gradual appearing functional disturbances Forster offers the following: "During ash-hunger the entire body grows richer in albumen especially that found in muscles and blood, provided this is constantly replenished, and grows poorer in salt. The mixture of salts in the organized tissue as well as in the fluids (lymphatic nutritive stream) remains unchanged. Therefore disintegration proceeds normally in the case of ash-hunger. Only when this lasts for some time the whole body, especially the blood, suffers impoverishment from constant loss of salts, and in its circulation through the muscles it deprives these of their salts, causing a like impoverishment here. The loss of salt causes the general fatigue in the muscular system and the increased irritability and finally paralysis of the central nervous organs, increasing with the increase of the loss of the salts. Thus far Forster's statement in regard to absolute salt hunger.

As to the part played by the separate inorganic salts in the phenomena of salt hunger, Voit holds that a large part of these phenomena can be referred to lack of kali phos. The separation of phosphatic alkalies was not stopped thereby, although reduced to small quantities. Cohnheim holds that the experiments of Kemmerich and Forster furnish the proof that the supply of kali salts must not decrease below a certain quantity in order to keep the organism intact.

In kali hunger there is no increase in flesh, not because the nourishment is not digested in the intestinal tract, nor

again because the metamorphosis is abnormal, but because not a cell nor a muscular fibre can be formed from albumen and other organic substances when they lack salts that form an integral constituent of that cell. The excretion of the salt does not cease in consequence of a whole or partial salt hunger, although it is lessened from the normal standard; but there is always more excreted than is taken up through the food. This excess is of course taken from the tissues of the body; especially early are the muscles affected; later the central nervous system.

We have still to notice the experiments of Salkowski and Von Trachtenberg. I only give the results. The former furnish, by rabbits, the proof that it is possible by means of taurin to withdraw the alkalies from the blood from animals (Herbivorous). He makes the assertion, "That this withdrawal is essentially connected with the invariable resultant, death." The first appearances thereof were languor and decrepitude.

Trachtenberg deprived human beings of alkali by means of sulphuric acid. From the circumstance that this was excreted in the urine in the form of salts, he reasoned that sulphuric acid modified the alkalinity of the blood. Trachtenberg's experiments were confirmed through Niquel's researches upon dogs.

Thus far I have followed out the researches and experiments that seemed to me to furnish some light on the function of kali phos. Through all the experiments mentioned the proof is furnished that phosphate of potash is a necessary constituent of the tissues and is an essential nutrient for the continuance of physiological life. Consequently a deficit of kali phos. must produce a disturbance of nutrition. It remains now only to consider in what manner and in what sphere this disturbance of nutrition shows itself. Cohnheim has shown the necessity for the maintenance of the organs and tissues in their normal condition and quality, the regular circulation of normally constituted blood, and the physiological activity of the organs that is of their constituent elements.

The latter, the action of the cellular elements is liberated by certain stimuli, as such may be considered the vital ir-

ritant that is the faculty that is present in the germ from the beginning and becomes hereditarily transferred and is most intimately connected with the conception of life, and secondly the influence of the nervous system. However for some few tissue groups this nerve influence has not been demonstrated.

From this point of view the relation of a nutrient disturbance is to be examined. It must be determined whether such is caused by a disturbance in the circulation or by an abnormality in the composition of the blood, or whether it is dependent upon a hindrance of the activity of the organs. It is easily perceptible that a disturbance of the circulation was not present in any of the given experiments. Therefore according to the researches of Salkowski and Trachtenberg it is doubtless that the blood did not possess the normal physiological quality.

According to the present views the significance of alkalies in the blood is as follows: *"Of special importance for the vital processes is the function of alkalies, which keep the albuminous substances in a soluble condition, and whose further oxidation, as also the other organic combinations, is brought about by the presence of oxygen and with the aid of heat, whereby acid products (carbonic, phosphoric, sulphuric, uric acids, etc.,) are formed, whose liberation aided by the alkalies which bind them, result as secretions and excretions.

Since the process of combustion in the body is brought about in such manner by the alkalies they form an important factor for the processes of metamorphosis and production of heat.

Salkowski saw after withdrawal of the alkalies from the blood, a decline of vital forces. It is however, difficult to decide how far these pathological phenomena are dependent upon the morbid quality of the blood and what part the deficit of kali phos in the blood plays. Only so much is sure, that blood, poor in kali in the body, shows undoubted nutrient and functional disturbances.

I reserve on this point still further discussion for a later time in a work on calc. phos. More apparent and easier to de-

*Eulenberg Encyclopedia.

termine and limit is the nutritive disturbance in case of a lack of kali; which shows itself in a want of physiological activity of the organs. Here it depends not perhaps upon a simple digestive disturbance, by which the decay and death of the animals experimented upon, through deprivation of nourishment or stoppage of the absorption process would explain itself in the easiest manner. Moreover the absorption of food as well as the processes of chyfication were in no wise altered, as the analyses of the secretions and excretions proved. The cause of the decay and death is rather to be sought in the loss of the irritation, which liberated the activity of the cells, hence in the nerve influence.

And even here only certain parts of the tissues are involved. That the influence of a deficit of kali phos, up to a certain degree, does not influence the activity of the glands is proved by their continued physiological secretion and by the normally proceeding processes of digestion and metamorphosis. In order to determine the special seat of the influence of a deficit of kali phos we need but refer to the experiments of Kemmerich by producing potash-hunger and those of Forster by total ash hunger, which phenomena agree and can thus be referred to the deprivation of kali phos.

It is clear, of course, that a deficiency of all the salts, besides other disturbances that depend upon a deficit of these, the symptoms of a kali deficit must appear. These show themselves in the muscular and nervous systems.

It will be remembered that in the last experiment of Kemmerich the kali chlor. was also withdrawn, as well as the kali phos., and it might seem as if a part of the manifestations depended upon a deficit of kali chlor., but I believe, with Voit,* to be authorized to place all the named disturbances of function essentially upon kali phos., and more so as it is brought to bear upon the organs, which are absolutely, as well as relatively, richest in kali, phosphoric acid, etc. On this point I reserve some observations for a later article. The symptoms observed from a want of potash may be briefly recapitulated thus: At first, short but violent appearances of excitement, especially on the part of the central nervous sys-

*Voit, Allg. Ernährung.

tem; following this paresis and atrophy of the entire muscles; extreme depression of the nervous perceptibility; physical depression, amounting to apathy; finally death.

These functional disturbances show themselves, as becomes apparent, just on the tissue groups, which, as is known, stand under the special influence of certain nerves—the so-called trophic nerves. According to Charcot,* the ganglion cells of the anterior columns are the trophic centers for muscles (striped and smooth) and the nervous system. These organs need, according to Cohnheim, the uninterrupted connection with a nervous physiologically functioning center, in order that their condition of nutrition be maintained.

If a disturbance appears on any of these regions of trophic nerves be it peripheral or central, then a disturbance will be produced in the tissue cells or plexus, or both, according to intensity and duration.

If the function of the trophic nerves consists in regulating the process of nutrition, especially the metamorphosis, then a disturbance of this function will cause mal-nutrition in the affected place with atrophy, and secondly, in consequence of decreased tonicity, morbidic agents will have less resistance and a favorable disposition for all possible diseases and injuries will result.

The experiments with ash-hunger included naturally only simple atrophic processes in the nervous and muscular systems uncomplicated by other diseased conditions. At the same time this disturbance in consequence of the deficit of kali phos affected alike the named tissue groups. It is to be conjectured and indeed to be assumed that a want of kali phos only affected certain parts of the body, and then also analogous manifestations appear, although in a less degree. As already mentioned all these pathological manifestations are much more complicated as soon as disease producers, e. g. bacteria, have appeared in consequence of a decreased resistance of the cells.

As above mentioned the glands had not suffered from a partial want of kali phos, which is thus explained: The glands do not stand in the same manner as the muscular and ner-

*Charcot, Mal. d. Syst. Nerv

vous systems under the influence of the trophic nerves, for them their secretory nerve is *eo ipso* also the trophic.

If kali phos represents the functional remedy for the trophic nerves proper, it must be accepted that for the secretory nerves some other salt is required, the determination of which can be aided by the physiologico-chemical quality of the affected glandular secretion. Thus natrum mur for example, is to be considered as the functional remedy for the nerves of the lachrymal glands, etc. I have thus far explained appearances of a deficit of kali phos in general. I must, in order not to extend too far the compass of this article, reserve for a later one the explanations of the relations of kali phos to single special disease processes.

It remains for me only to draw a very simple conclusion: If certain disease manifestations are caused by a deficit of kali phos, the same must be able to be restored by administering medicinally the same.

It is a remarkable fact that before Dr. Schuessler no one had the idea to employ kali phos therapeutically, although a large part of the deficit manifestations were already known. The question now is how large or small a deficit of kali phos must or can be in order to produce pathological manifestations—further in what dose kali phos is to be employed. In regard to the first point so far as I know no exact figures have been given. It seems to me, however, that the observations of Forster in this direction are worthy of mention. Serious errors in regard to the quantity of the necessary ash constituents are made by forgetting that the frequent imbibition of salt favors the reception of more than is necessary, even when there seems to be comparatively a small percentage of the inorganic constituents.

Further, as already stated above, actual hunger is less dangerous to life than even a small decrease in the inorganic constituents of separate organs and tissues.

Lastly, in regard to the utility of minimal doses of these salts to dwell on it now would be like carrying coals to Newcastle, since Dr. Schuessler in the most exact manner has furnished not only therapeutical results but theoretical proof.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO ERECT A HIGHER STANDARD
OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THIS AGE?

BY S. S. GUY, M. D., SAN FRANCISCO.

III.

We promised in our last number to say something regarding man in his higher nature.

The *anima*, or highest part of trichotomic man, is that part which comes directly from the primal source of all life, and is differentiated from it and individualized that it may best work out or accomplish the ends which were designed or intended when it was projected into being. But *being* without a distinctive actuating force could accomplish no ends or results.

What then is the actuating principle of this spiritual entity which enables it to become a force in motion, and to accomplish such wonderful results as we constantly see enacted in all of the kingdoms and realms of nature? It is the *mens*, or rational mind, the central intelligence in and through which alone man has consciousness. It is the acting and moving principle which sets in operation all of the latent forces of the man in all of the planes of his being; it is the central principle of his existence.

It has already been stated that man as to his *mens* was dual; that it was practically divided into two parts; the upper or superior part attached to the *anima* as its actuating or moving force, and the inferior or lower, being attached to and actuating and directing the *animus* or lower nature. While for convenience of explanation we must thus express the duality of the mind, we must also clearly assert that it has the power of a *unit-force* over all its operations.

This lower or natural degree of the mind as differentiated from the higher or spiritual degree has no power to cognize or understand the operations of the higher only as it is brought into harmony with it.

But hold right here says my critic: You have hereto given us no indications that any disharmony existed between the dual parts of this extraordinary machine which you are thus so confidently setting forth.

We are fully conscious of this fact and will try to make amends by giving our best thought on the subject.

This brings us to consider the out-of-joint condition of the race and to discuss, for a little, some of the evident causes which have contributed to this result.

Without discussing it as a scientific problem, we shall accept the general proposition that man as to his lower and natural self is an animal; and that he carries within himself all necessary proof of this fact. Biology as viewed from a natural and physico-mental stand point clearly illustrates the fact that man from his natural conception, passes through during the gestative process—all the developmental conditions from the protozoa to the fully completed human, thus clearly indicating the evolutionary method in creation. Man then as to his lower nature is the culmination or climax of all animal life, and possesses in common with all other animals all animal desires, lusts, propensities and passions, which animate all grades in this department of being.

It is denied by many that animals possess mentality in any true sense. It is said that they are actuated by instinct alone. But what is instinct? As defined by the best lexicographers, it is a certain power or disposition of *mind*, by which independent of all instruction or experience, without deliberation and without having any end in view, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual or the continuation of the kind. Good says, *instinct* is the general property of the living principle, or the law of organized life in a state of action. In its universal application the definition implies clearly, the operation of mentality in animals. It is admitted, and may I think be successfully maintained, that animals do not possess the power to reason humanly and that in many species of the lower grades they do not seem to possess much mental power, but as you rise in grade to the higher ranges of animal life you find a degree of mentality that seems to approach very closely to human rationality. Indeed it is exceedingly difficult in certain well known instances, to draw clearly a line of demarcation. There have been, and now exist portions of certain races of human beings who possess rationality but a little removed from the most intelligent animals.

Take now man in all gradations above the lowest whether cultured or uncultured, and you will find him capable of reasoning, in all degrees according to size and quality of brain development, from the simplest proposition up to the most complex and recondite.

These facts seem already to indicate that there is two distinct planes of mentality; one belonging to animal and one to human life. So far as man is an animal he is subject to this lower plane, and so far as he is truly human he is or may be under the domination of the higher. These planes are not absolutely discreted and hence they may and do mingle to a greater or less degree according to the plane of his moral and spiritual life in every human being.

From this it appears tolerably clear that both the animal and the human inheres in every man. It is also apparent from the setting forth, also that the human was originally engrafted upon the animal. It has not up to the present epoch been very clearly elucidated how this was originally accomplished. And neither do I propose here to enter into this wonderful arcana further than to just hint at a mode by which it might rationally have been done.

We have already seen that all the gradations of living beings upon the earth were developed by a process of evolution, and step by step from the lowest up to highest possible grade below the human. Comparative anatomy is conclusive in its proofs that the highest animals possess in nearly all respects the same physical organism with only slight modifications as that of man. With the exception of the lowest order of man our reasonings have shown that there is a tolerably clearly discreted degree between the animal and human on the higher plane of his life. And wherein it is not entirely clear is more in seeming than in reality, as we shall try to show as we proceed.

The fact that the highest animal anatomy is so almost absolutely like that we find in the human, carries with it more than the *strong suspicion* of a *design* on the part of the creating intelligence to build upon this slow but well planned development, and to make it the sure—because fully ultimated—*foundation* of the wonderful *temple* which, the man should have as a dwelling place, not only upon the earth,

but when it was perfected, in that state or place beyond, which has been somewhere described as a temple made without hands, eternal and in the heavens.

Upon this and many other analogies which we will not stop here to note, we shall assume that the *anima* was engrafted upon or placed within this animal or 'Garden of Eden,' which was so thoroughly planted and prepared for his reception, and was there and then commanded to cultivate and till the grounds which he thenceforth should occupy as his own, and to eat of all the fruits of the trees thereof, with the one only exception. 'But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shall not eat of it,' thus indicating that he set out within the sphere of pure innocence but as the sequel shows in great ignorance; which ultimately in conjunction with the propensities of the animal nature to which he had just been conjoined, would lead to the complete overthrow of his innocence and plunge him into darkness and evil, the dire consequences of which have followed him to the present time. But how came he to plunge into the evil and wickedness which followed? With all his innocence and simplicity he must have been given an ego, or what is now termed the human will, for he evidently had a choice to stay in the garden in his innocence, or go out at his pleasure and take the consequences. He chose the latter, and the prototype has held good to the present, as proved by daily observation and experience.

Whence came this *anima*, which must ultimately dominate the animal or be dominated by it? This is a profound question. Who shall be able to answer it? It cannot, perhaps, be satisfactorily answered at all, but certainly not by any inductive scientific method on the natural plane of thought. What then? In order to be able to obtain any glimpse even of truths related to this great problem, we must be permitted to rise as well as we may into the upper planes of our dual *mens*. Here we must reason altogether upon the deductive method, and must appeal solely to the class of auditors who are capable of thinking upon this plane. The animal cannot reason upon this high plane, and therefore we are obliged to appeal to our human; not only to the human-rational, but to some extent to the spiritual-rational, which

is formed by the affections of spiritual truth and good. In other words, we must strive to become totally unselfish, and seek only good as an end. If we can become elevated into this frame of mind we may be able to shimmer forth some scintillations that may incite reflection in this direction.

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY

DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

A NEW YEAR'S SALUTATION.

With this number of the HOMŒOPATH we start upon a new year of labor in the interest of a progressive ophthalmology and otology, and thanking the profession for their liberal support of this department during the past year, we would earnestly solicit boiled-down eye and ear wisdom for the coming year.

AURES.

Gates to the inmost courts of sentient joy,
Wherein the nymphs of heavenly harmonies
Have wrought relief to every bowed soul:
No woe so heavy, and no pain so great,
But from the secrets of thy labyrinth,
Shall find a balm in subtle symphony.
Oh, Music! at thine ever potent shrine,
All hearts are melted, and gross passion dies.

OCULI.

These "orbs of light" and "windows of the soul,"
Whose wondrous depths, serene and limitless,
Unfold the changing visions of our years,
As o'er life's camera they've swiftly flashed;
With hungry glance, and hope unsatisfied,
Their questioning gaze bend on the opening year.
Thus have our years now numbered all been born,
In optimistic glory o'er a grave new-closed.
How few the mem'ries of the dying year,
We'd care to stamp with immortality;
Blessed and buoyant hope that lifts the heart,
Out of the tomb of failure and defeat,
And bid us turn our sad and weary eyes,
From all regrets of gloomy retrospect,
To the bright dawn that crowns each opening year.

AT LAST.

It is announced that in January 1889, A. L. Chatterton & Co. of New York, will issue the first number of a Journal to be called "The Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology," of which Dr. Geo. S. Norton will be the editor-in-chief, and Dr. Chas. Deady, assistant editor. It will be a quarterly, of 400 pages, at \$3 a year.

This is the most natural, indeed the most inevitable outgrowth of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, whose members are now scattered in cities throughout the United States, and whose zeal and special achievements are commensurate with the growth of the co-ordinate branches of medicine in the ranks of homœopathy. Nothing could be more fitting than that this great work should be in the hands of Dr. Norton, whose genius and untiring energy have done so much for the success of the New York Ophthalmic, of which he was one of the first graduates, and with whose development he has so linked his earnest and conscientious professional life, as by the edict of fate, to become its recognized head. Dr. Deady, also an early graduate of the N. Y. O., has shown great aptitude for his part of the work by the high order of his ophthalmology productions. We need not say the Journal will receive our enthusiastic support. In virtue of the unquestioned pledges of merit that precede its issue, we ask and urge the stalwart support of the eye and ear specialists of our school, as well as the patronage of the general profession. In no department of homœopathy are the superior advantages of our materia medica more marked, than in its application to diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and if this journal meets with success it will deserve, its influence, especially upon ophthalmic therapeutics, will be felt the world over. Let all graduates of the old Ophthalmic, pledge a special support by the merit and frequency of their contributions to its columns, and let every oculist and aurist of our school, no matter what his alma mater may be, recognize the hundred-fold return that must come from the maintenance of such an enterprise. Having looked for and expected it, lo! these years, we are only too glad to record its arrival At Last.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON PTRYGIUM.—She was proud of a hyatus in each conjunctiva, which had up to the previous day been ornamented by a pterygium, and unburdened her pent-up feelings to a waiting patient in these words: “The doctor yesterday cut off a tragedian from each of my eyes.” Patient No. 2 who is something of a wit, remarked that she must have been stage struck. It must have been a relative of this lady who appalled us the other day with the statement that she had “always been allapaca before,” but thought she would change and “try homopaca.”

Colleges, Hospitals and Societies.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

By SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M. D.

A new year should always be the starting point of good resolutions, and I do not know a better way by which we can show to our colleagues in the East, as well as to our friends on the other side of the ocean, that the homœopathic physicians of our glorious Pacific Coast are wide awake and always ready to do their share, than when I beseech you to aid this old man in bringing before the American Institute of Homœopathy, and before the International Hahnemannian Association, the proofs of our labors.

The several bureaus of the American Institute work this year hand in hand; thus the Bureau of Materia Medica has for its subject, “*Iodine and Its Salts*,” the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, “*The Clinical Uses of the Iodine Salts*,” the Bureau of Pharmacy, “*Iodine and Its Salts*.”

Now, ladies and gentlemen practicing medical art and science on this coast, is there one among you who has not successfully used iodine, or one of its salts, in many a hard case; and if each of you will only contribute *one case*, what a mass of evidence could be collected verifying many of the symptoms as given in our materia medica. Perhaps to some of us the provings of this or that salt are not thorough enough. Recollect, then, that among the diverse presenta-

tions in labor there is also one where the breech comes foremost, and thus it could not be the first time that the clinic leads the way to the proving, and many a good remedy took its start from clinical experience.

Iodine and its salts, among which we might mention iodide of arsenic, iodide of baryta, of ammonium, of cadmium, of antimony, of bismuth and potassium, of ethyl, of gold, of iron, of lead, of lithium, of manganese, of mercury, of potassium, of silver, of sodium, of starch, of sulphur, of zinc, and then iodoform and iodol, and where some of us take up this or that salt and study it up in its chemical, physiological and therapeutical relation, we would not only benefit ourselves by such studies, and, without impoverishing ourselves, enrich our fellow-workers, and through them humanity.

What a host of maladies have been treated or abused with iodine and its preparations. Among the host of diseases Farrington speaks of iodine and its salts in cancer, croup, diarrhoea, glands, joints, asthma millari, marasmus, mental troubles, ovarian and uterine affections, pancreas, scrofulosis, synovitis, tabes mesenterica, ulcers. Others praise it in rheumatism, in headaches, asthma, gout, and many other ailments. In gynæcology and surgery iodine and its salts have, since Lugol's time, held an important place, and every physican can attest to their value by his own practice. It cannot be, therefore, too much to ask of each of you the small contribution of *one case* where you found the beneficial action of iodine. We are fully assured that time is money, and that you have hardly leisure time enough to read a journal, let alone to sit down and write out your experience, still do not forget that trite saying, "Where there is a will, there is a power." I expect every man and every woman to do their duty, and the contribution from this coast will then hold an honorable place in the archives of the American Institute.

As I am also this year Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica, in the California Homœopathic Society, any article on "Iodine and its Salts" may be forwarded to my address, 1316 Van Ness avenue. They shall be faithfully collated before they reach Lake Minnetonka.

THE COLLEGE.

The Board of Directors have reappointed the former faculty; the only exceptions being Dr. M. F. Grove, the able lecturer on chemistry, whose removal from the city prevented his reappointment, and Dr. F. F. De Derky, who has at the same time resigned from the Board of Trustees. The faculty officers for the coming year are Geo. E. Davis, M. D., Dean, and W. A. Dewey, M. D., Registrar. Several new students have already matriculated, and classes for dissection are constantly being formed at the College.

HOMŒOPATHIC CLUB.

The last meeting was held at the office of Dr. G. H. Martin, 921 Polk street, on the evening of November 27. An excellent paper was read upon *Sanicula* by Dr. J. E. Lilienthal, which was followed by an interesting discussion upon mineral springs in general and those of California in particular. After which the host announced that a supper was awaiting them, and the company, being under the suggestive influence of mineral waters, attacked it with ferocious appetites. The club is a good feature, for besides the interchange of ideas there is an element of sociability about it which is always desirable among fellow practitioners.

NEW LICENTIATES.

The following have been granted licenses to practice by the Homœopathic Board since our last issue:

I. S. P. Lord, M. D., Pasadena. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1862
 Albert Williams, M. D., Los Angeles. Univ. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 1872
 C. F. Clark, M. D., Winters. . . Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1881
 F. C. Sanborn, M. D., Redding. . . N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College, 1881
 E. C. Buell, M. D., Los Angeles. . . N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College, 1876
 H. S. Pelton, M. D., Bakersfield. . . Hahnemann Hospital College, S. F., 1888
 Helen J. Underwood, M. D., San Jose. N. Y. Medical College for Women, 1872
 E. H. Boynton, M. D., Los Angeles. Hahn. Medical College, Phila., 1866

During the year of 1888 the Board granted 72 licenses, of these 50 located in the Southern part of the State; Los Angeles County receiving 27. San Francisco received 10 new practitioners, and yet the Allopaths say that "Homœopathy is practically extinct.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM NEVADA.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, December 1st, 1888.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH—I herein enclose an account of a very interesting case, the second under my observation, during an extensive practice East. I believe there are only a few such cases on record. In a recent article by Dr. G. D. G. Griffith, of London, on sexual deafness and defective sight, he makes bearing upon this reflexed irritability and irritation presenting therein quite an anecdote. I began the practice of medicine in Nevada under the instrumentality of Dr. Herrick, as Gynæcologist. My first case was one of which I propose to write. I need not say that my diagnosis was ridiculed by several M. D's. of the O. S. persuasion. On the 19th of September 1888, Mrs. H., called at my office for consultation and treatment for her eyes, stating that she had consulted some of the best oculists in San Francisco, and each and all giving only momentary relief. The condition of her eyes was rather a true case of blepharitis with optic neuritis, attending cerebral as well as spinal symptoms, the lids were terribly swollen, and the upper lid presenting true follicular granulations with conjunctiva swollen, an attending discharge matting the lashes. The light objectionable and painful; for the past three years wore heavy smoked glasses, even in the most blended light. I patiently listened to her recital of the various treatments subjected, whereon I requested an examination par vaginum. At first this was repugnant and I promised cure if she would subject herself to my line of treatment, as I felt confident her ocular trouble was due to utero-ovarian irritation, and as those conditions improved so would her eye troubles be amended. Suffice to say, I found the uterus engorged and retroflexed, the ovaries and line of appendages severely tender, Catemenial flow spasmodic, with lameness of loin, groin and back. I followed up my line of reasoning; and now report a benefit beyond my most sanguine expectancy. The glasses have been removed some three weeks since. The eyes are natural in appearance and occasion no pain. Since she has been subject to night watching, due to illness of child, and in order to shorten the time, reading by lamp-light, all of which imprudences have not materially aggravated. Progression is now thoroughly established, and I do not think any local interferences will be necessary. This case has given me quite a prestige, and known through the whole State. Mode of treatment—same as employed by all gynæcologists for those conditions Anchorsheets, sepia, Arg. Met. and ferrum phosphor—as per symptoms evidenced. More anon. Very Respectfully.

J. L. MEYER, M. D.

Cactus Grand. in right sided headache 3 in 4 cases success, “uterine irritations.”

LETTER FROM OREGON.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, November 22d, 1888.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH:—In answer to your inquiry concerning treatment of catarrhal troubles caused by northwest winds. My experience for the last fifteen years, in Southern Oregon, convinces me that aconite 3x, if given within the first day or two, frequently is all that is necessary, if indicated, and spongia 6x for the croupy cough.

Where there is a tendency to perspiration, belladonna 3x and in such case neglect, mercury Sol. 3x or Ipee. 3x. These are the most frequently indicated, and, if indicated, generally cure. There is a good opportunity for a Homœopathic physician to locate at Grant's Pass.

JAMES SPENCE.

The California Homœopath.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the cause of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast. The only Homœopathic Medical Journal west of the Rocky Mountains.

EDITORS. - - WM. BOERICKE, M. D. and W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

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THE CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH, No. 234 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

1889—VOL. VII.

A happy new year to all our readers! With the present number the CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH begins its new year as well, and is thus in the condition to review its shortcomings in the past and express the hope and desire for better work in the future. To realize this, we need the co-operation of many, especially the busy practitioners, for these alone are to be depended upon for work outside their strictly routine practice. Cheer the editors and benefit the readers by an occasional practical, pithy contribution; do your part to make the new volume of the CALIFORNIA HOMOEOPATH a true and worthy exponent of Pacific Coast Homœopathy.

Personal Notes, Locations, Etc.

M. F. GROVE, M. D., has removed to Healdsburg.

DR. JENNIE E. BARROWS has opened her office at 632 Sutter St.

DR. L. HOLTZ has removed from Santa Barbara to San Luis Obispo.

GRANT'S PASS, OR., offers a good location for a Homœopathic physician.

THE next meeting of the Homœopathic Club will be held at DR. WORTH'S office, and DR. DAVIS will read a paper.

DR. SALTONSTALL has entirely recovered from her accident, and resumed practice, after a short rest in Santa Barbara.

THE new announcement of the Hahnemann Hospital College is being prepared and will be ready for distribution shortly. Address the Registrar, DR. DEWEY, 834 Sutter St.

DR. JOSEPHINE FLORENCE NYE is requested to write to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, 834 Sutter St., her present address, so that her Diploma can be returned.

PROFESSOR A. H. CUMMINS, of the Hahnemann Hospital College, delivered a very interesting and learned lecture recently before the Geographical Society of the Pacific on the "Semitic Race."

DR. MARY E. GRADY, who has for two years and a half been associated with DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES in Philadelphia, as an assistant in ophthalmic and aural work, has removed to 436 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. J. N. ECKEL, has resigned the presidency of the Board of Directors of the Hahnemann Hospital College, and DR. ALBERTSON has been elected to fill the vacancy. The Board of Directors are looking for a suitable lot on which to build a new College and Hospital before the lease for the present building expires.

A CORRECTION:—In our last, through the fault of our proof-readers, (and there are three of us,) Dr. Beach's article was somewhat mutilated; P. 356, line 6 should read "temperature 99 degrees or pulse 90"—and line 12 should read "had a chill," instead of "had a child."— We are pretty near perfect but we can't always read proof.

THE beautiful carved mahogany chair donated by MRS. SENATOR HEARST to the Ladies Homœopathic Hospital Aid Association, and by them turned over to "the physician best represented by his friends," at their recent Bazaar, has found its permanent home in the editorial sanctum of the CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH—the most fitting place, of course.

ANOTHER DEWEY.—There is nothing like the force of example, and we trust that some of the rest of our homœopathic physicians in this city will follow suit. Our worthy business manager, DR. WILLIS A. DEWEY, ever since the birth of those BOERICKE twins, has been planning some such blessing for

himself. Partial success is his—the twins are reserved for a future occasion; but now WILLIS junior, born on Forefather's day, fit day for such excellent New England stock, exercises full authority in the DEWEY household, and is already developing the charming qualities of his sire. We congratulate Doctor and Mrs. DEWEY on this happy occasion. B.

A GENEROUS GIFT.—Mrs. Gov. LELAND STANFORD, whose charitable gifts are far more numerous than the public knows, donated recently through her physician, Dr. R. H. CURTIS, the sum of \$500 to the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco. It is pleasant to note the interest taken in the welfare of a worthy cause by so distinguished a lady, and Pacific Coast Homœopathy may well be proud of the fact that so talented a physician as Dr. CURTIS is her trusted medical adviser.

THE Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Aid Association recently held a Bazaar in one of our down-town halls, where daily lunches were served in anything but homœopathic doses, and beautiful articles of all kinds offered for sale. It proved to be quite a success financially, which gratifying result is due to the untiring labors of a few, whose capacity for persevering and hard work for a noble cause is something phenomenal. We understand that several thousands of dollars are now in the treasury of this Association, so the Children's Homœopathic Hospital seems practically an assured thing, for we believe, this fund is to be the nucleus for that purpose.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Abridged Therapeutics, etc., of Schuessler. Authorized translation. By M. DOCETTI WALKER. Dundee, London and New York, 1888.

This book is the same as former editions, except that it contains addenda from Schuessler's 15th edition, addenda which have already appeared in the CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH (June number) soon after the receipt of that edition from Dr. Schuessler. Its arrangement has not been changed,—indeed with the above exception it is probably a stereotype of the former edition. One thing strikes us, however, as somewhat contradictory: Upon the title page we find these words, *Authorized Translation*, while Dr. Schuessler in a letter to the Editors (see Dec. No. of CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH) says: "You seem to believe that former English editions of my work have been published with my sanction, or directly by me, for you say, 'your English translation.' That is an error. In regard to the edition by Mrs. Walker, I must say that that edition contains additions, ridiculous indications and erroneous explanations to which I cannot agree." The style and get up of the book is an improvement over the former editions.

High Altitudes of Southern Oregon. By WALTER LINDLEY, M. D. Reprinted from the *Southern California Practitioner*.

A most interesting and suggestive pamphlet.

Les Maladies de l'enfance; Description et Traitement Homœopathique. Par LE DR. MARC JOUSSET. Paris, 1888.

